THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9416. EDINBURGH. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1782.

CALEDONIAN HUNT.

THE Preſes, Treaſurer, and Council, requeſt the favour of ſuch members as are in arrear for their ſubſcriptions, that they would be ſo good as order the ſame to be paid.——The Hunt to meet at Fortune's, upon Tueſday the 15th current, at four o'clock.

SIR WILLIAM ERSKINE in the Chair.

WILLIAM HAGART, *Sec.*

This Day is publiſhed,

And ſold by JOHN ROBERTSON, at his Printing-office, Parliament-Cloſe, and by all the Bookſellers in Town and Country,

A NEW EDITION, CORRECTED, OF

THE UNIVERSAL SCOTS ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR 1782.

[Dedicated, by permiſſion, to the DEAN and FACULTY of ADVOCATES.]

THE Publiſher has hitherto had the ſatisfaction to think, that his Almanack has been inferior to none in the kingdom in point of accuracy. Great attention has this year been paid to render the Liſts correct; and he hopes he has not been unſucceſsful. In particular, he may venture to aſſert, that the Liſts of Peers and Baronets of Scotland never appeared in ſo complete a manner, in any publication, as they will, this year, in the UNIVERSAL SCOTS ALMANACK.

The Publiſher has already given elegant and correct PLANS of the Cities of EDINBURGH and LONDON. With this Almanack is given a

PLAN,

EQUALLY ELEGANT AND CORRECT,

OF THE

CITY OF DUBLIN.

This Plan, which was engraven on purpoſe by one of the moſt capital hands in London, contains all the New Buildings and Improvements in that City, and is, of itſelf, of more intrinſic value than the price uſually given for an almanack. As this completes Plans of the three capital Cities of the three kingdoms, the Publiſher flatters himſelf the Plan of DUBLIN will give ſatisfaction.

N. B. The Bookſellers of Glaſgow and neighbourhood, will pleaſe apply to Mr JAMES ROBERTSON Bookſeller, Glaſgow.

This Day is publiſhed,

A NEW EDITION, with the Liſts corrected to the 1ſt of January, of

THE TOWN AND COUNTRY ALMANACK,

For the Year MDCCLXXXII.

With IMPROVEMENTS, NEW LISTS, and COPPERPLATES.

Inſcribed to the Right Honourable DAVID STEUART, Eſq; Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh, Preſes, and to the other Members of the GENERAL CONVENTION of ROYAL BOROUGHS OF SCOTLAND.

Sold at Macfarquhar and Elliot's printing-office, Anchor Cloſe, oppoſite the Croſs, and by C. Elliot, Parliament-Square.—Bookſellers and others in the weſt country may apply to Mr James Duncan bookſeller, Glaſgow; in the north country, to Moriſon and Son, bookſellers, Perth; Angus and Son, bookſellers, Aberdeen; and Mr Sharp and Mr Davidſon, bookſellers, Inverneſs: and in Dumfrieſſhire and the neighbouring country, to Mr E. Wilſon bookſeller, Dumfries.

John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, 2d January 1782.

AT a Meeting of the Proprietors of Lands, and Tenants, on the Poſt-road leading from Jock's Lodge to Magdalene Bridge, it was unanimouſly reſolved, to oppoſe the intended application to Parliament for erecting Toll-bars on ſaid road, the funds already collected for repairing the ſame being ſufficient for that purpoſe.

ANDREW SCOTT Preſes.

SALE OF PRIZE-GOODS.

TO be SOLD by public auction, at the Warehouſe of Meſſrs RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON, and CO. Leith, on Thurſday the 3d day of January 1782, betwixt the hours of twelve and one noon,

NINE TONS of LONG GERMAN STEEL, and Three Tons of IRON in bars, or thereby, part of the cargo of the brig Becky and Harriot, prize to the Lively privateer.

For further particulars, apply as above.

IRISH HOUSE OF LORDS.

Die Saturnii, Decembris 1, 1781.

LORD ARRAN roſe, and begged leave to introduce heads of a bill for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, and moved to have it read for the firſt time, which being done, a debate enſued, and on a diviſion there appeared for the queſtion,

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LORDS PROTEST.

DISSENTIENT,

1ſt, Becauſe the heads of a bill propoſed to the Houſe go to the limitation of the mutiny law in point of duration.

2dly, Becauſe, ſince it is univerſally admitted, that a ſtanding army in the time of peace, though an account of the ſituation of other ſtates, tolerated from ſeſſion to ſeſſion, is contrary to the ſpirit, and dangerous to the exiſtence of the conſtitution of theſe realms; and that a Mutiny act, though expedient from neceſſity, as the means of rendering ſuch army effectual and ſerviceable is, however, a law unconſtitutional in its form, and full of danger in its tendency, we conceive, that the making ſuch law perpetual, may be attended by the moſt pernicious and fatal conſequences.

3dly, Becauſe we conceive, that in this point, as indeed in all others relative to the ſecurity of the conſtitution, we ought to imitate the cautious jealouſy of the Britiſh Parliament, which has wiſely reſerved to itſelf the annual conſideration of this hazardous law, and the faculty of an yearly grant or refuſal of this enormous power to the Crown; a caution, which, for many obvious reaſons, is infinitely more neceſſary in this kingdom than in that of Great Britain.

4thly, Becauſe we hold it to be an eſſential principle of conſtitutional ſafety, and that Parliament ſhould ever retain in its own hands the power of creating, limiting, and controuling the army, ſince no other privilege or franchiſe can ſafely aſſiſt, without recourſe being had to the moſt deſperate remedies, if the abſolute uncontrouled power of the ſword be lodged in the hands of the executive: And though it be alledged, that Parliament retains the excluſive right of voting the public money for the creation and maintenance of the army, and of refuſing ſuch ſupplies as may be neceſſary for this purpoſe, no danger is to be apprehended on the part of the crown: Yet we conceive, that in a matter of this momentous nature, where the eſſence of our rights and our liberty is at ſtake, it is dangerouſly abſurd to part with one defence, merely becauſe another remains in our poſſeſſion, or wantonly to give up the ſtrong, important, and tenable outworks of our conſtitution, from an idea, perhaps ill-grounded, of the ſecurity of its internal ſtrength.—We ſay, perhaps ill-grounded, becauſe, that as in this kingdom his Majeſty poſſeſſes an hereditary revenue already dangerouſly conſiderable, and which, like thoſe maladies which grow upon our health and ſtrength, muſt neceſſarily grow and increaſe in proportion to the proſperity and commerce of the country, it appears to us by no means impoſſible, that at ſome future day the Sovereign may be in poſſeſſion of finances ſo fatally extenſive, as to enable him to raiſe, or at leaſt to ſubſiſt a conſiderable army without having recourſe to Parliament for any additional duties: Not to mention that in an extreme, though improbable caſe, points may ariſe, with reſpect to which the revenues of another country may be made ſubſervient to the ſupport of an army in this kingdom, for purpoſes the moſt fatal to the conſtitution thereof. Our affection alſo for our ſiſter kingdom, and our unalterable regard, and watchful attachments to its rights and liberty, with which our own are ſo ſtrictly interwoven, has concurred to induce us, with all our weight, to endeavour the limitation of a law, which in its preſent perpetual form, by enabling ſome future Prince to make this country a place of arms, and to raiſe and maintain therein an uncontrouled and an unconſtitutional army, may endanger the liberty not only of Ireland, but of Great Britain alſo.

5thly, Becauſe the argument, the only one that has been relied on in ſupport of the utility of the perpetuating clauſe, which is drawn from the pretended danger of ſubjecting the Britiſh and Iriſh armies to different laws and different diſcipline, appears to us weak and ill-founded, inaſmuch as it preſuppoſes an incompetency in the Parliament of Ireland to regulate our own national army, and an infatuation of which no body of men whatſoever can be ſuppoſed capable. For can any man for a moment imagine, that the Iriſh Parliament, whoſe intereſt it is to make that army which it pays as ſerviceable as poſſible, ſhould, by enacting regulations eſſentially differing from thoſe which obtain in Great Britain, wantonly, and for no poſſible reaſon, hazard the diſcipline of an army, raiſed and maintained at an expence ſo enormous and ſo grievous to the people; and even though the wiſdom of Parliament were to be doubted, ſtill a difference in the Mutiny laws of the two kingdoms cannot be apprehended, as the conſent of the common Sovereign is neceſſary to both.

6thly, Becauſe the laſt mentioned argument, if ſuch it can be called, only excepted, all the other reaſonings which we have heard in behalf of the matter, have endeavourned no more than to prove, that the act, in its preſent form, is not pernicious, without pretending to ſhew that it can be attended with any ſalutary conſequence, or that a temporary law ſhould not be preferable; ſo that at the moſt the perpetuating clauſe is, by thoſe who ſupport it, deemed unimportant; while, on the other hand, we who have oppoſed it, are determined in our belief, and have endeavoured to prove, that it is fatally dangerous; an opinion in which we are joined by the people at large, whoſe minds are in the higheſt degree agitated upon this ſubject, a fact which we know to be true, and which is clearly evinced by the many inſtructions preſented to their repreſentatives in Parliament by the conſtituents of this kingdom. It is then reaſonable or expedient, that a meaſure deemed unimportant by thoſe who ſupport it, and which its warmeſt abettors have only endeavoured to prove inoffenſive, ſhould be ſo obſtinately maintained againſt the fixed opinion of thoſe who have loudly declared their apprehenſions, and againſt the ſenſe of a brave and loyal people, agitated and alarmed by a firm perſuaſion, that, from the conſequences of this law in its preſent form, all that is dear to them is at ſtake; and ought not rather an unimportant point to be yielded and given up, in order to calm thoſe fears which to us appeared ſo well founded, and to quiet the minds of the people.

But it may be ſaid, that it would be inconſiſtent in this Houſe, which in the laſt ſeſſion unanimouſly paſſed the law, at this time to conſent to the deſired alteration and limitation. In anſwer to which, we muſt obſerve, that to be wiſer to-day than we were yeſterday, can never be urged to the diſadvantage of any man, or body of men; that nothing is more uſual, than that laws in one ſeſſion paſſed unanimouſly, ſhould in a ſubſequent ſeſſion be amended; that many Lords have now been preſent in their places, who were abſent on the day when this law paſſed, ſome of whom would, to our certain knowledge, at that time have voted againſt the act in its preſent form. But ſetting aſide all ſuch arguments, (however well founded,) we maintain, that the queſtion is now totally different from what it was when the law paſſed; and even though we had then voted for it, we ſhould now think ourſelves at perfect liberty, without incurring the blame of inconſiſtency, ſtrenuouſly to oppoſe it. Some Lords were then influenced in their vote, by the not unreaſonable dread of the evil conſequences which might enſue from leaving the army without any law to regulate it. But we are now in poſſeſſion of a mutiny law, of which no attempt at limitation can poſſibly deprive us, and this danger, therefore, is perfectly done away. Others were inclined not to refuſe a law, however clogged by circumſtances diſagreeable, and even dangerous, which they look upon as a pledge of conſtitutional independency, and as a tacit dereliction of thoſe unjuſt, arbitrary, and viſionary claims by which our conſtitution had, in theſe latter times, been inſulted. But this point is now decided. No Iriſhman will acknowledge, and no man will preſume to inſinuate, that any power upon earth can make laws for Ireland, but her own national Legiſlature: ſo that the ſole queſtion now is, Whether we have a mutiny act perpetual, or one limited in point of duration? A queſtion concerning which we cannot conceive that there ſhould have been a moment's debate. Indeed, if any thing could again bring into diſcuſſion that exploded claim at which we have hinted, it might be the dangerous form of the preſent act. But we here ſtop. Many more reaſons could we urge, and thoſe too of the moſt deciſive and the moſt alarming nature, againſt this dangerous, this fatal meaſure. But we ſtop here; with trembling hands we probe the wounds of the conſtitution. So perfect, however, is our conviction of the rectitude of our conduct upon this occaſion, that we pledge ourſelves to this Houſe, to our country, and to the empire at large, to omit no opportunity of exerting every conſtitutional endeavour towards the attainment of that purpoſe in which we have been defeated; or, if our efforts ſhould prove ineffectual, towards the defence of the conſtitution againſt thoſe dangers, which are, in our opinion, ſo juſtly to be apprehended. And we enter upon the Journals this our ſolemn proteſt, not only as a perpetual record of the efforts we have made againſt this law in its preſent form, and of our innocency reſpecting thoſe conſequences which we dread, but alſo as an eternal memorial, for ever remaining on the records of Parliament, to remind this Houſe, the Commons of Ireland, and the people at large, in all ſucceeding times, of the abſolute neceſſity of a conſtant, ardent, and unremitting perſeverance in every legal and conſtitutional exertion, till ſuch time as our united efforts have cauſed this law, in all its obnoxious parts, to be reſcinded and done away. We call alſo upon our ſiſter country with a warning voice, and conjure her by all ſhe holds dear, by that ardour in the defence of freedom which has rendered her conſpicuous among the nations, to co-operate with us in defeating this meaſure, and in averting the conſequences of an innovation, which threatens not only our liberties, but her's alſo. And, finally, in the moſt ſolemn manner, we call upon our poſterity, who, when we ſhall be no more, ſhall inherit our honours, and vote in this Houſe as Peers of the realm, if this national diſgrace and danger ſhould ſtill remain, to follow the example we have now ſet them, and to exert all their powers towards the completion of that neceſſary purpoſe in which we ſhall have failed; and we devoutly pray, that if it ſhould ſtill be denied to us, they at laſt obtain the immortal honour of reſcuing their country.

WESTMEATH.
MORNINGTON.
ARRAN.
MOUNTGARRET.
ALDBOROUGH, (by Proxy.)
CHARLEMONT.

From the London Papers, December 28.

LONDON.

The following are the terms propoſed by the Dutch Miniſter, appointed to treat with the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, under the Empreſs's mediation, for a peace with England, and the Engliſh anſwers:

I. A ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, to be immediately declared.

Anſwer. Agreed.

II. A general reſtoration, on both ſides, of all places taken, or to be taken, to the day of ſigning the treaty.

Anſ. Agreed with this exception, that the iſland of St Euſtatius ſhall remain in the hands of England, till ſhe either ſubdues her American rebels, or makes peace with them, as a ſtage that the Dutch ſhall not ſupply them with arms or military ſtores.

III. In caſe of Holland being attacked by the Houſe of Bourbon, England to furniſh 10,000 troops and 20 ſail of the line to aſſiſt her.

Anſ. Such an article muſt be exactly mutual; England agrees to ſuch condition, provided Holland ſtipulates the ſame ſupport to England, who being at preſent attacked, demands her immediate aſſiſtance.

IV. A free navigation is demanded without any right of ſearch on any pretence whatever.

Anſ. The treaties, with the law of nations, on which this point depends, muſt regulate it.

V. The Dutch barrier, of which England is guarrantee, not to be demoliſhed.

Anſ. England will uſe all good offices with the Emperor, to engage him not to demoliſh it.

This was the opening of the negotiation; and the Ruſſian Miniſter declared, that England muſt unequivocally agree to a poſitive free trade; and that Holland ſhould not be forced into a war with France. Theſe points were to be diſcuſſed before Van Berkel ſhould be named, and, if ſatisfactorily agreed, an apology to be made to the King of England.

The Miniſters are, in general, very wiſely againſt a ſeparate peace with Holland; they know that it will be only letting them free to ſupply France with all ſorts of naval ſtores, which now are very ſcarce in that kingdom, but would then be plentiful, under the ſanction of a free navigation; and the ſame advantage would accrue to the Americans.

Adminiſtration received advices from New York ſome days ago, which mention the arrival of Lord Cornwallis at that city. Theſe advices ſtate, that his Lordſhip had poſitively refuſed to grant an interview, or to hold any communication with the Commander in Chief.

Sir Henry Clinton has wrote a very bitter letter of accuſation to the American Secretary, complaining of having been forced againſt his inclination to retain the command at New-York, which, for a year paſt, he has been ſoliciting to reſign, and which he now inſiſts upon doing, in order to have an opportunity of clearing his character to his country.

The Antonetta and Ann flag of truce, Captain Barry Burke, left St Jago de Cuba, on the 9th of October, having 149 priſoners on board; on the following day the priſoners became mutinous, taking the command of the veſſel, and altering her courſe to S. W. Captain Burke however, ſoon convinced the ringleaders of their error, and by the aſſiſtance of Captain Orr, Captain Sewell, and Mr Chapman, of the Janus, who were on board, having regained the command of his veſſel, rowed along ſide the Childers ſloop of war, —— Linden, Eſq; Commander, who received 123 of the unruly gentry on board, the reſt he has carried ſafe into Port Royal.

Extract of a letter from Mogadore, Oct. 18.

"In the beginning of laſt month, the Emperor received a letter from the King of Spain, together with the articles of convention of peace, between Spain and the States of Morocco, ſigned by his Catholic Majeſty. This letter alſo mentions, that the King of the Two Sicilies has likewiſe confirmed the peace with his Morocco Majeſty.

"Our Sovereign is not at preſent on the ſame friendly footing with the Court of Verſailles; and the diſcontent which he hath conceived againſt Mr Chenier, Conſul General of France, has been attended with very diſagreeable conſequences."

From the ANTIGUA CHRONICLE, *of Auguſt 25th* 1781.

We have been favoured with authentic copies of a letter, lately addreſſed by the two houſes of legiſlature of this iſland, to BRIGADIER GENERAL CHRISTIE, and the General's anſwer's, and with great pleaſure take this opportunity of laying them before the public.

SIR,

The legiſlative body of this iſland, truly ſenſible of the great zeal ſo frequently ſhewn, and the warm endeavours ſo evidently exerted by you, during your chief military command here, in preparations for the defence and preſervation of this colony, cannot be impreſſed with ſentiments of concern and regret at the report of your intended approaching departure from hence. With theſe ſentiments, on which alone muſt ariſe an unabated eſteem and perſonal regard for you, there is ſtill to be added the revolution of that tranquility we have all enjoyed, from the good order and ſocial deportment prevailing among the troops in this garriſon, whereby a perfect harmony and friendly intercourſe have unanimouſly ſubſiſted between them and the inhabitants on this iſland. Of this the council and aſſembly are deſirous of giving ſome public teſtimonial and of rendering their tribute of approbation for your examplary and laudable conduct, by conveying their united and ſincereſt thanks.

It is, Sir, in compliance with this order compriſed in their joint reſolves, unanimouſly entered into at their laſt meeting on Thurſday the 3d inſtant, directing us, by letter to tranſmit their thanks to Brigadier General Chriſtie, with wiſhes for his health and welfare, that we now enter on this pleaſing part of our duty. Permit us, therefore, in the name, and on the behalf of the Council and Aſſembly of Antigua, and in the expoſition of their reſolves, to render you their ſincereſt thanks for that readineſs you have ever manifeſted in contributing to the defence and ſafety of this iſland, and for perſerving with ſuch uniformity, that regularity and good behaviour in his Majeſty's troops under your command, whereby a moſt perfect harmony ſubſiſts between them and the inhabitants of this iſland; and that you will accept of the moſt cordial wiſhes of theſe two branches of the legiſlature, for your enjoyment of health, and attaining every further honour and proſperity within the line of your profeſſion.

Permit us now on behalf of ourſelves individually to expreſs the great ſatisfaction we perſonally feel in the execution of this pleaſing injunction, and to aſſure you that we remain with the higheſt eſteem and regard,

Sir, Your moſt humble ſervant,

St John's Aug. 5*th*, 2781. T. JARVIS, PRESIDENT. R. BURTON, SPEAKER.

Brig Gen. Chriſtie.

Gentlemen,

The very great honour the legiſlative body of this iſland have done me, in conveying by your letter of the 5th inſtant their united and ſincereſt thanks, from their ſenſibility of the zeal ſhewn, and the exertions I have made, for the defence and preſervation of this colony, as well as on account of the tranquillity, good order, and diſcipline of the troops, which promoted harmony and the moſt ſocial intercourſe with the inhabitants, during the time I had the hour to command, claim my warmeſt acknowledgements.

It is truly flattering, that the faithful diſcharge of my duty, which I owe the beſt of Kings, by attending to the defence, harmony, and quiet of all his loyal ſubjects, ſhould merit the approbation of ſo reſpectable a body as the Council and Aſſembly of Antigua; the voluntary and honourable command of their reſpectable militia beſtowed on me in time of danger, with other diſtinguiſhing marks of favour and confidence, can never be forgotten. But I cannot omit declaring, in juſtice to the field and other officers of experience who ſerved in the garriſon, that I owe much to their attention and good conduct, which aſſiſted in procuring me the approbation of this community. I am therefore to beg, you will pleaſe to return in my name, to the two branches of the legiſlature of this iſland, my ſincereſt and reſpectful thanks, aſſuring them, I ſhall always hold this colony in the higheſt eſteem, and moſt grateful remembrance, and that it has my moſt cordial wiſhes for unanimity, health, and proſperity.

I am now to congratulate them on his Majeſty's late gracious appointment of a governor, whoſe military talents, joined to his excellent character, will render him more uſeful on a future day of trial. I alſo deſire you to aſſure them, my ſucceſſor in command is an officer of diſtinguiſhed abilities and integrity; and they may rely on a ſufficient garriſon, which, with their united endeavours, will repel any enemy who dare riſk an attack. Give me leave to expreſs the particular ſatisfaction I feel, that ſuch reſpectable characters as yours, whoſe perſonal merits early engaged my attention, and whoſe high offices occaſioned you to be employed, ſhould convey to me the ſentiments of the legiſlature, in a manner ſo elegant and polite. Aſſuring you of my perſonal regard, I beg you will accept of my beſt thanks and ſincereſt wiſhes for health and every enjoyment. I remain, with very great eſteem and regard,

Gentlemen, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

St John's, Aug. 9. 1781. G. CHRITIE.

[To the Hon. Thomas Jarvis, Eſq; preſident of his Majeſty's Council, and the Hon. Rowland Burtoh, Eſq; ſpeaker of tho Aſſembly of Antigua, one of his Majeſty's Leeward Carribbee Iſlands in the Weſt Indies.]

From the LONDON GAZETTE *Dec.* 29.

St James's, December 29.

Extract of a letter from the Right Honourable General Elliot, Governor of Gibraltar, to the Earl of Hillſborough, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated Gibraltar, November 28, 1781 *; received December* 27.

I HAVE the honour to communicate to your Lordſhip, that the uniform appearance of the enemy's operations ſufficiently ſhewing, that an attempt to ſtorm and deſtroy the whole of their advanced works, now arrived at the higheſt ſtate of perfection, after immenſe labour and expence, would probably be attended with the deſired ſucceſs, it was therefore judged expedient to carry the ſame into immediate execution.

The neceſſary arrangements being made, a conſiderable detachment, formed in three columns, marched from the garriſon, upon the ſetting of the moon, at three o'clock on the morning of the 27th inſtant. The columns were ſeverally compoſed of an advanced corps, a body of pioneers, artillerymen carrying combuſtibles, a ſuſtaining corps, with a reſerve in the rear. The pioneers of the left column were ſeamen from his Majeſty's ſhips.

The force of the enemy, in their lines and advanced works, conſiſted of fifty or ſixty cavalry, and ſix hundred infantry, compoſed of the Spaniſh and Walloon guards, artilleriſts, caſſadores, and other light troops, beſides the uſual body of workmen carrying their arms.

The vigorous efforts of his Majeſty's troops, on every part of the exterior front, were irreſiſtible; and the enemy, after a ſcattering fire of ſhort duration, gave way on all ſides, and abandoned their ſtupendous works with great precipitation.

The pioneers and artilleriſts made wonderful exertions, and ſpread their fire with ſuch amazing rapidity, that in half an hour two mortar batteries of ten thirteen inch mortars, and three batteries of ſix guns each, with all the lines of approach, communication traverſes, &c. were in flames, and are reduced to aſhes. The mortars and cannon were ſpiked, and their beds, carriages, and platforms deſtroyed. Their magazines blew up, one after another, as the fire approached them.

The enemy, ſeeing all oppoſition to be ineffectual, offered no other annoyance than an ill-directed fire of round and grape ſhot from the forts St Barbara and St Philipe, and the batterier on the lines, and remained in their camp ſpectators of the conflagration.

The whole detachment was in the garriſon again by five o'clock, juſt before the break of day. Brigadier-General Roſs had the chief command, and conducted the attack with ſo much judgment, through the variety of critical incidents attending an enterprize of this nature, as highly contributed to the general ſucceſs. The center column was led by Lieutenant-Colonel Dachenhauſen, of Reden's regiment; the right by Lieutenant-Colonel Hugo, of Hardeebergh's; the left by Lieutenant-Colonel Trig, of the 12th; and the reſerve by Major Maxwell, of the 73d. The ſeamen, in two diviſions, were commanded by Lieutenant Campbell, of the Brilliant, and Lieutenant Mutkle, of the Porcupine.

Captain Curtis, of the Brilliant, (commanding the ſquadron in the Bay) accompanied them as a volunteer, and greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf, by his diſcernment, aſſiſtance, and perſonal efforts. To the attention and valour of theſe chief officers, and the ſteadineſs of the troops, was owing the good order obſerved throughout the whole.

Greater zeal for his Majeſty's ſervice was never ſhewn; nor was there ever an enterprize more perfectly executed.

Many of the enemy were killed upon the ſpot; but owing to the darkneſs and other circumſtances, I am not enabled to inform your Lordſhip either of the exact number, or their particular quality. A Sub-Lieutenant of Grenadiers, with rank of Captain, and ſeven of the Walſoon Guards, with an officer and three Artillery men, were taken priſoners.

It is with extreme pleaſure, thai I acquaint your Lordſhip the loſs on our part has been inconſiderable, a return of which is herewith incloſed.

A return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, at the ſally, on the 27th of November 1781.

Royal Artillery. 1 Rank and file wounded.
12th Regiment. 1 Rank and file killed; Lieutenant Tweedie, 1 rank and file wounded.
39th ditto. 1 Serjeant wounded.
72d ditto. 1 Rank and file wounded.
73d ditto. 1 Rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.
S. A. Company. 1 Rank and file wounded.
Hardenberg's. 2 Rank and file killed; 1 ſerjeant, 11 rank and file wounded.
Reden's. 1 Rank and file miſſing.
Total. 4 Rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant, 2 ſerjeants, 17 rank and file wounded; one rank and file miſſing.
Five ſeamen wounded; but only one dangerouſly.

N. B. None of the wounded ſince dead, but all likely to do well.

G. A. ELIOT, Governor.

War-Office, December 29. 1781.

23d Regiment of dragoons, Captain-Lieutenant Thomas Crewe Dodd is appointed to be Captain of a troop, vice David Howell. Lieutenant John Petty, of 19th dragoons, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Crewe Dodd. Enſign John Armſtrong, of 9th foot, to be Cornet, vice Thomas Eyre, John Burgh, Clerk, to be Chaplain.

1ſt Regiment of foot, 1ſt battalion, —— Walſh, Gent. to be Enſign, vice David Urquhart. 2d Battalion, Lieutenant Sir George Keith, of 88th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Fielder King.

5th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Prideaux Selby, of the Northumberland militia, to be Enſign in one of the additional companies, vice Thomas Alliſon.

9th Regiment of foot, Cornet Thomas Eyre, of 23d dragoons, to be Enſign in one of the additional companies, vice John Armſtrong.

18th Regiment of foot, Serjeant-Major William Muſgrave to be Quarter-Maſtor, vice Thomas Holland.

46th Regiment of foot, Enſign William James to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Flood. John Murray, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William James.

48th Regiment of foot, Enſign Robert Leſlie to be Lieutenant, vice William Thompſon.

61ſt Regiment of foot, Enſign Thomas Vernor to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Peter Bodell. Peter Joſeph Threſher, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Thomas Vernor.

86th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Fitzmaurice Caldwell, of 46th foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice James Barber. Captain-Lieutenant Fitzmaurice Caldwell, to be Captain of a company, vice Henry Rooke. Lieutenant Charles Flood, of 46th foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Fitzmaurice Caldwell.

88th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Fielder King, of 1ſt foot, 2d battalion, to be Lieutenant, vice Sir George Leith. George Gunthorpe, Gent. to be Enſign, vice —— Stewart.

98th Regiment of foot, Thomas Trevethan, Clerk, to be Chaplain, vice Thomas Exon.

102d Regiment of foot, Mathew Jenour, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Green.

Independent Company of foot, Lieutenant Gregor Farquharſon, of 81ſt foot, to be Captain. Donald Farquharſon, Gent. to be Enſign.

Enſign Robert Smith, of Captain Howe's Independent Company, to be Lieutenant in Captain James Fenwick's Independent Company of foot.

Quarter-Maſter Thomas Holland, of 18th foot, to be Enſign in Captain James Malcolm's Independent Company of invalids at Sheerneſs, vice James Douglas.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Dec.* 28.

The Roſa, ——, from Port Paſſage to the Weſt Indies, is loſt near the Town Cordowan.

The Maidſtone privateer of London, Gifford, (late Hilman) has ſent into Leghorn a French ſhip, valued at 10,000 l.

Captain Cheiland, of the Maria, arrived at Corke from Quebec, ſpoke the Hornet, Kimber, of Briſtol, all well, on the 9th inſtant, about 40 leagues to the weſtward of Cape Clear.

The Peggy, Knox, and Providence, Shephard, from the Weſt Indies to Halliſax, are taken.

The Europa, M'Machell, is retaken and carried into Halliſax.

Extract of a letter from Chriſtianſand, 7th Dec. 1781. Three American letters of marque, from this place, have taken a brig from Ruſſia to England, and another from the ſame place, bound to Scotland, loaded with linens, &c. Burnt the veſſels and their cargoes, after putting the crews on ſhore.

The Reſtoration, Barnard, from Tobago to Nova Scotia, is retaken and ſent into New York.

The Charming Nancy, the Betſey, and the Earl of Grenville, from Quebec, foundered; the crews ſaved.

The Lively, Rogers, from Clyde to Waterford, ſprung a leak, and put back the 16th inſtant.

Portſmouth 25. The Bellona got off Dean Sands laſt night, but has received, we are informed, conſiderable damage. The Duke and Queen being moored near each other at Spithead, on Sunday night, drove foul, and both received damage. Came into harbour the Veſtal frigate to dock. Remain at St Helens the Warrior man of war.

The ——, Sparkes, from Labradore, is arrived at Dartmouth in diſtreſs, a ſchooner, having loſt her maſter and five men thirty days ſince.

Yarmouth 25. This afternoon ſailed upwards of 400 ſhips for the River and the weſtward. Wind S. S. W. to the weſt.

Elſinore 18. The Maria, Wickſtrom, from Alicant for Stockholm, with wine, rice, and ſalt, drove on ſhore to the weſtward of this place, and, to appearance, will remain a wreck. The Prince Fredrick, Macintoſh, from Copenhagen to Tranquebar (private property) is put into Arundal, in Norway, leaky, and will be obliged to deliver her cargo to refit. The Company's ſhip, Princeſs Charlotte Amelia, Kirkuſ, paſſed this day from Copenhagen for China.

The Livingſton, Thornbrough, from Jamaica, is arrived at Hoylake, ſhe ſailed the 23d of October, in company with ſeveral others, for England and Ireland, and were convoyed through the windward paſſage by the Fox frigate, and parted the convoy in the lat. of Bermudas. The Captain reports, that a convoy from thence for Europe was to ſail the 10th of November.

From the London Papers, Dec. 29.

LONDON.

Government, it is ſaid, have ſent orders to America, for 2000 troops to be embarked with all poſſible diſpatch at New-York, for the defence of Jamaica.

The merchants are waiting with great impatience the arrival of a packet which is daily expected from the Weſt-Indies, in hopes of knowing by her, the ſituation of affairs in the Weſt Indies.

The outward-bound Weſt-India fleet is not expected to ſail, till accounts are received from that quarter.

We are ſorry to inform our readers, that the principal part of the American Loyaliſts, who were ſuppoſed to have arrived ſafe at New York in the Bonetta ſloop, have fallen into the hands of the rebels; for, though this veſſel was humanely deſtined by Lord Cornwallis, for the ſole purpoſe of protecting theſe unfortunate refugees, no more than 80 or 90 were permitted to go on board.

A memorial on this extraordinary buſineſs has been preſented from Lord George Germaine's office to the Board of Admiralty, praying that a ſpeedy enquiry may be made into the matter.

Only one of the eighteen tranſports taken by Admiral Kempenfelt's fleet is miſſing. The remainder are all arrived in different ports.

Miniſters were in the right when they ſaid that their intelligence from Breſt did not give them an account of as many ſhips fitted out in that port, as Admiral Kempenfelt afterwards met at ſea; for indeed ſuch intelligence could not have been ſent; and though, from the event the Gentlemen in oppoſition may ſay what they pleaſe of their intelligence, it is a certain fact that the *Brave*, and the *Argonaut*, were not equipped at Breſt; but had arrived in that port only two or three days before the ſailing of the fleet, with a convoy of victuallers from Bourdeaux.

By a correſpondent who was on board Admiral Kempenfelt's fleet, when the attack was made on the French convoy for the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, under the command of the Count de Guichen, Monſ. Vaudreuil, and La Motte Picquet, we learn, that in all twenty-two tranſports were taken, ſunk, and ſo far diſabled, that it was impoſſible for them to proceed on their voyage.

The ſame correſpondent aſſures us, that, conſidering the effect of the above mentioned ſucceſs of the Engliſh fleet, and conſidering the ſtrong ſouth weſterly winds that have lately blown, there is the higheſt probability that the remainder of the tranſports and all the French men of war are put back to Breſt; ſo that for the preſent the intended deſigns of the enemy, in getting ready ſo great an embarkation, are fruſtrated.

This morning it was reported in the city, that two French 74 gun ſhips, and three frigates, were loſt in a gale of wind on the 17th inſt. and the whole of the French fleet which laſt ſailed from Breſt were diſperſed.

Government are in poſſeſſion of diſpatches from Barbadoes, dated the 15th of November, which ſtate, that all was ſafe at that iſland when the expreſs came away.

It muſt give pleaſure to every lover of this country, to be aſſured, that by a letter from the gallant Col. Tarleton to his brother, now in Ipſwich, that diſtinguiſhed character was in perfect health, the middle of laſt month, and is daily expected in England.

They write from Liſbon, that ſeveral violent ſhocks of an earthquake had lately happened in the city of Tangiers, and other places contiguous, which had demoliſhed a number of houſes, and that the ramparts of the place had received conſiderable damage.

Some private letters from Jamaica afford the melancholy information, that of Lord Harrington's regiment, ſent to that iſland, only 89 men were living (at the date of the ſaid letters) officers included.

The Dowager Queen of Denmrak, who, in the opinion of all England, had ſo great a ſhare in the revolution, which drove from a throne to baniſhment the unfortunate Matilda, ſiſter to our Sovereign, after having been previouſly indiſpoſed for ſome days, fell into a fainting fit, on the 26th of laſt month, while ſhe was receiving the compliments of the nobility at the levee; and on the 1ſt of the preſent month ſhe was ſtill confined to her chamber.

Yeſterday, at Guildhall, the drawing of the Lottery finiſhed, when No. 18,576 (a prize of 20 l.) was the laſt-drawn ticket, and as ſuch entitled to 1000 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 5162, 37,927, 44,637, 9096, 45,121, 23,020, 25,803, 34,984, 16,769, 42,896.

Extract of a letter from Paris. Dec. 7.

"The Chevalier de Suffrein's diſpatches, relative to the affair of Port-Praya, did not arrive till within theſe few days, from the Cape of Good Hope; but the Court has not thought proper to publiſh them: They are however ſaid to be in ſubſtance—"That the Chevalier hearing that Commodore Johnſtone was in Port Praya with his ſquadron, reſolved to caſt anchor in the ſame road, fully ſatisfied that Engliſh haughtineſs would not ſuffer an enemy to remain ſo near, without an attempt to diſlodge him; and that the imprudence of the Engliſh Commodore would ſoon furniſh a good pretext for an action. The Chevalier was not diſappointed in his expectations; for, Commodore Johnſton no ſooner ſaw the French ſhip arrive, than he inſtantly fired into her. She returned the fire, and the action of courſe ſoon became general. If the captains of the Annibal and the Artefian, by a ſhameful neglect of orders, had not left all their hammocks hanging, and, notwithſtanding the ſignal that had been made by the Commander in Chief an hour

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before he entered the Bay, had not neglected to clear ſhip, and make ready for action, they would not have loſt the beſt ſeamen, and the braveſt of their crews: But theſe two officers not thinking that in a port ſo far remote, and at the ſame time neutral, there would be any occaſion to fight, neglected to obey their commander's ſignal, and were almoſt the firſt who fell victims to this neglect. Monſ. de Suffrein had ſtill greater cauſe to complain of Meſſ. Duchillau and Forbin, captains of the Sphynx and Vengueur, who, through their bad manœuvres, not only had very little ſhare in the action, but, by taking a wrong poſition, prevented the other ſhips from bringing their guns to bear on the enemy. For this, the Chevalier has ſince thought proper to deprive them of their command. The conduct of theſe two captains was the more fatal, inaſmuch as if they had anchored in the ſame direction, or in a line with their commander's ſhip, the whole Engliſh ſquadron and convoy, (as the French are pleaſed to ſay) would have been deſtroyed.

" M. de Suffrein was received at the Cape of Good Hope as a tutelary angel; that officer beſtows great encomiums on General Conway, commander of the land forces on board the fleet, which were left at the Cape."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec. 16.

" The 7th the wind being at ſouth, the fleet ſet ſail at eight o'clock in the morning, and at nine it began to get out of Breſt Road. The fleet is compoſed of nineteen ſhips of the line, without counting frigates and tranſports. Two ſhips of the line, the Alexander and Hardi, are to ſail for the Eaſt-Indies: ſeven, under the command of M. Vaudreuil, are deſtined for the Antilles, and the ten others are to go into the Bay of Cadiz, to join the Spaniſh fleet. Some perſons ſuppoſe that the ſquadron of M. Vaudreuil is to ſail for North America;—they had on board a very numerous artillery. It is not probable that England will attempt to re-victual Gibraltar and Mahon, as the Straits are guarded by a force which they cannot promiſe themſelves to ſurmount."

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, Dec. 18.

" This morning came into this place in great diſtreſs, ten ſail of tranſports, which ſailed from Breſt with the reſt of the fleet under the command of Monſ. de la Motte Picquet, bound to the Weſt-Indies and America. Some of them have been obliged to cut away their maſts, and throw part of their cargoes overboard, to keep the ſhips from ſinking; the whole of them have received ſo much damage that we cannot tell when they will be ready to proceed on their voyage, as moſt of them muſt be unloaded to be repaired."

Extract of a letter from Limington, Dec. 26.

" Arrived the Union privateer belonging to Jerſey, and has brought in with her a French tranſport laden with ſtores bound to America. She failed with the fleet from Breſt, and was ſeparated in a gale of wind, in which ſhe loſt her main-top-maſt and rudder. The Captain imagines ſeveral more muſt be taken, as they were ſeparated four days after Admiral Kempenfelt's attack, and ſeveral privateers were out upon a cruize."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Dec. 28.

" The Queen, Duke, and Bellona men of war, with the Veſtal frigate, being come into harbour to repair, the following is the ſtate of the fleet at Spithead, viz. the Britannia of 100 guns, Victory 100, Ocean 90, Union 90, Alexander 74, Cumberland 74, Courageux 74, Defence 74, Edgar 74, Valiant 74, Diligente 70, Inflexible 64, and Sceptre of 64 guns, with the Alarm, Cerberus, Monſieur, Juno, Succeſs, Crocodile, and Tartar frigates; Scourge and Lynx ſloops; Furnace bomb, Harpy, Lightening, and Sulphur fireſhips.

" It now blows a heavy gale, and all the ſhips have their yards and top-maſts ſtruck at Spithead and St Helen's; ſeveral of them will change their birth when the wind abates."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Dec. 25.

" This morning arrived here, a cutter from Gibraltar, with intelligence, that on the 29th of November, a body of troops from the garriſon, ſallied out upon the enemy's advanced works, which they had been two years in compleating; and after an obſtinate conflict on both ſides for ſome hours, the enemy retreated to St Roche, leaving our gallant ſoldiers maſters of the redoubts and bomb batteries. They have ſpiked and deſtroyed a battery of 18 thirty-two pounders; alſo a battery of ſix mortars, and have blown up one or two magazines. The Dons have now as good a proſpect of reducing the garriſon as when they firſt began the ſiege. The enemy's loſs in killed, wounded, and priſoners, is very conſiderable; ours, 10 killed and 20 wounded. Our people are ſupplied with freſh proviſions, tolerably plenty.

" The name of the cutter from Gibraltar, is the Unicorn, Captain Mapet; he had a fine paſſage, it being only eleven days ſince he left the garriſon. The troops were in the higheſt ſpirits. The gun-boats had paid them but two viſits for ſix weeks preceding Capt. Mapet's departure.

" Arrived alſo the Eweretta, of and from Quebec, which place ſhe left the 23d of October laſt, in company with 65 other merchant ſhips, under protection of the Dedalus, Brune, and Hind frigates, and on the 22d of November, met with a gale of wind in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, by which the fleet was diſperſed. Lieutenant General Crombie came paſſenger in this ſhip, and landed here. Captain Fenton ſays, the province of Quebec is very quiet, and that the Governor is conſtantly adding to the fortifications of the capital.

" Sir George Rodney came on ſhore yeſterday, and is at great pains in haſtening the ſhips fitting out to join him."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of letter from London, Dec. 29.

" By an authentic letter from Paris we learn, that an American gentleman from the Congreſs, after having been a few days with Doctor Franklin, had ſet off for Sweden, for the purpoſe of negociating with ſome ſhip-builders. As the influence of the French Cabinet on that of Sweden is ſo well known, there is very little doubt of his ſucceſs. France has, at leaſt, 25 ſail of men of war now in actual ſervice, built in the Swediſh docks.

" A report is very current, that another naval engagement has taken place ſince the ſurrender of York Town, between the French and Engliſh fleets; but, from the beſt enquiry we have been able to make, we have every reaſon to doubt it.

" Though no change of Miniſtry is abſolutely agreed on, it is very certain that the Cabinet is rent aſunder, by the differencce of opinion that prevails in it. The Lord C——r has taken an antipathy to the Earl of S—— and Lord G. G—— that can never be got the better of. He has poſitively declared, that he will never, in future, ſit in the ſame Council with them, or either of them.

" Notwithſtanding the terror which our patriots would raiſe in the minds of people, reſpecting the ſafety of the Weſt-India Iſlands, the Miniſtry are under no ſort of apprehenſion for the ſecurity of them. Beſides the ſtrong naval force we ſhall have there in the Spring, made up of the ſhips reſpectively under Sir George Rodney and Admiral Hood, and thoſe from America, a very conſiderable body of land forces are to be draughted on that ſervice from New-York.

" His Majeſty, who has much obtained on the eſteem of his ſubjects, by the viſits he has made them in many parts around the metropolis, unexpectedly called laſt Tueſday morning upon Admiral Forbes, the oldeſt naval officer now in the ſervice, at his ſeat at Uxbridge. The family were juſt going to breakfaſt. The Queen, and four of the children, were with the King, who went up ſtairs to the Admiral, and, with the greateſt affability, ſhook hands, and converſed with him. The Admiral is ſo gouty and infirm, that he cannot quit his chair, but is obliged to be rolled about the room in it by his ſervants. Lord Clarendon and his ſon, Lord Hyde, and Lord Howe, were on a viſit to the family. His Majeſty behaved with great affability to the former; but was rather reſerved towards the latter. Their Majeſties were regaled with tea, coffee, chocolate, a cold collation, and jellies, and expreſſed themſelves highly ſatisfied with the reception they had met with.

" Mr Laurens is at preſent confined to his bed, with a ſevere fit of ſickneſs, in his apartments in the Tower. It is certainly true, that no perſon, even his own ſon, can be permitted to viſit him, without a ſpecial warrant for that purpoſe.

" The gallantries of a certain heir-apparent are likely to make ſome noiſe in the polite circles. On Thurſday laſt, he eloped with the wife of a certain Knight, a member of the Lower Houſe, and has locked her up ſomewhere, in ſo ſnug a manner, for his private uſe, that all enquiry to find her out has hitherto proved in vain.

" The call of the Houſe of Commons, which is to be on the 21ſt of next month, the day the preſent adjournment ends, is expected to be moſt rigorouſly enforced. The Miniſtry are determined to muſter up all their forces, in order to have the minority at a diſtance behind, who are moving heaven and earth to out-number the Miniſtry in their intended motion for the impeachment of Lord S——h."

There are letters in town, of ſo late a date as the 15th November, from St Kitt's, which mention every thing being quiet in that iſland at the time. We are, therefore, hopeful, that the various reports in the London papers, of Barbadoes being in the hands of the French, are without foundation.

Yeſterday, Sir William Forbes, James Hunter, and Company, bankers in this city, began to iſſue promiſſory notes, in the manner of bank notes, payable on demand, of a guinea and five pounds each.

Laſt night, arrived in town from London, Sir Thomas Dundas, Bart. repreſentative in Parliament for the County of Stirling, and ſon of the Right Hon. Sir Laurence Dundas, Bart. late repreſentative for this city.

Married at Fortroſe, on the 29th December, Mr Alexander Mackenzie merchant in Inverneſs, to Miſs Wood of Roſemarkie.

On the 9th of December laſt, died, much regretted, at his houſe in Bernera, Donald Macleod, Eſq; of Bernera, aged 89 years. It is hoped his friends will accept of this as a proper notification of his death.

Died at Fairfield, on the 29th of December, William Campbell, only ſon of William Campbell, junior, of Fairfield.

A few days ago, two boys in Aberdeen fell to drinking ſpirits for a wager: one of them died in a few hours, and the other with difficulty was recovered.

The Lively privateer is gone into dock to be repaired, and the other veſſels that ſuſtained damage in the late ſtorm are got ſafe into the harbour.

The Publiſher is requeſted to inſert the following abſtract of a letter from London, Dec. 26. as an anſwer to the very haſty miſrepreſentation of the reception of the New Opera of the *Carnival of Venice*, inſerted in his paper of December 17.

" AS I conſtantly ſee all your Edinburgh news-papers, I was very much ſurpriſed by an abſtract of a letter from London, in which it was aſſerted, that the New Opera of the *Carnival of Venice*, lately produced at one of our Theatres here, was univerſally damn'd on the firſt night of its repreſentation, as I found the piece univerſally approved by a crowded Theatre on the night I ſaw it, which was on Saturday laſt; and was told, that was the ninth night, and that it had never been done to a thin houſe, or without receiving general approbation. I was ſurpriſed at recollecting the paragraph I had read in the Caledonian Mercury, and made it my buſineſs to find out ſome perſon who had been preſent on the firſt night; and, on enquiring, found, that there was, on that night, ſome trifling oppoſition, but that it was ſuppoſed to proceed from a planned party; and that there appeared a much greater number for ſupporting the Opera, than for diſcouraging it: And I think, its being ſince repeated ſo often, and with ſuch encouragement, evidently proves the truth of the information. The author is a man of letters and genius; and, in juſtice to him, I think ſome ſort of contradiction ſhould be inſerted in the Edinburgh paper. I mention this from no other motive than that of being a conſtant enemy to miſrepreſentations of every kind."

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

In the harbour of Stromneſs,

Dec. 22. Batchlor of and from Stornaway, M'Kenzie.
William of and from ditto, Smith, for Leith, from the herring fiſhery.
Induſtry of Wick, Irving, from Liverpool, for ——
Happy Return of Newcaſtle, Barnet, from Dublin for London.
Mermaid of Portſoy, Gray, from Inverneſs; and
Kitty of and from Stornaway, M'Kenzie, for Leith.

Damaged Hemp, Flax, and Codilla,

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon account of the Underwriters, in ſeparate lots, on Saturday the 5th January 1782, at the public warehouſe at Sealock.

For further particulars, apply to John Glen merchant, Sealock, who will ſhow the goods any time before the ſale.

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

A Genteel HOUSE in Back-Row, Nicholſon's Park, lately poſſeſſed by Mr Inglis of Redhall.——For particulars apply to William Lamb upholſterer and cabinet maker.

The furniture is all new, and warranted clean.

By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE,

EXCISE-OFFICE, Edinburgh, 2d January 1782.

THERE will be expoſed to SALE, by public auction, in the Exciſe Warehouſe of Leith, on Friday the 11th of January inſtant, at one o'clock afternoon,

Several Parcels of BLACK TEA and FOREIGN BRANDY, lately condemned in his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer.

The Goods and conditions of ſale to be ſeen at the Exciſe Warehouſe in Leith, on the day preceding, and morning of the day of ſale.

SEAMEN DESERTED.

DESERTED from his MAJESTY'S Tender ADVENTURE, at the ISLE OF ARRAN, on the 20th December 1781, the following perſons, viz.

Hugh Macconnochie, carpenter, aged 28, 5 feet 11 inches high, fair complexion, thick ſtout made, and wears his own ſhort fair hair.

Archibald Maclanachan, ordinary ſeaman, aged 19, 5 feet 6, brown complexion, ſtout make, and wears his own ſhort black hair.

John Welſh, ordinary ſeaman, aged 20, 5 feet 3, brown complexion, ſmooth faced, and wears his own ſhort brown hair.

William Macmillan, able ſeaman, aged 21, 5 feet 6, brown complexion, ſtout made, pitted with the ſmall pox, and wears his own long tied black hair.

George Moor, able ſeaman, aged 30, 5 feet 11, brown complexion, ſtout made, ſmooth faced, and wears his own ſhort fair hair.

William Hill, able ſeaman, aged 27, 5 feet 7, brown complexion, ſtout, well made, and wears his own long tied fair hair.

Peter Rittſon, ordinary ſeaman, aged 24, 5 feet 3, fair complexion, ſmooth faced, ſtoops a little, and wears his own ſhort fair hair.

William Crawford, ordinary ſeaman, aged 24, 5 feet 6, fair complexion, ſtout made, ſmooth faced, and wears his own ſhort fair hair.

Henry Millar, ordinary ſeaman, aged 27, 5 feet 10, ruddy complexion, ſtout made, and wears his own ſhort curled black hair.

Allan Carmichael, ordinary ſeaman, aged 20, 5 feet 7, fair complexion, pitted with the ſmall pox, and wears his own ſhort fair hair.

Hector Macaleſter, ordinary ſeaman, aged 35, 5 feet 6, brown complexion, ſmooth faced, and wears his own ſhort brown hair.

John Simpſon, ordinary ſeaman, aged 18, 5 feet 8, ſwarthy complexion, ſmooth faced, ſlender make, and wears his own ſhort fair hair.

Alexander Kinnear, able ſeaman, aged 22, 5 feet 6, fair complexion, ſmooth round faced, and wears his own long ſandy-coloured hair.

John Spears, able ſeaman, aged 24, 5 feet 6, brown complexion, thin faced, ſtout made, round ſhouldered, and wears his own ſhort black hair.

Thomas Mackirdy, able ſeaman, aged 17, 5 feet 5, ſwarthy complexion, ſlender made, and wears his own ſhort black hair.

Andrew Killoch, able ſeaman, aged 23, 5 feet 7, fair complexion, thin faced, and wears his own ſhort fair hair.

John Robertſon, ordinary ſeaman, aged 17, 5 feet 3, fair complexion, ſmooth faced, and wears his own ſhort brown hair.

John Wilſon, able ſeaman, aged 22, 5 feet 5, fair complexion, ſtout made, ſmooth faced, and wears his own ſhort fair hair.

John Millar, able ſeaman, aged 34, 5 feet 7, black complexion, ſtout made, ſmooth faced, and wears his own ſhort black hair.

Thomas Hamilton, ordinary ſeaman, aged 27, 5 feet 6, a Guinea Black.

Neil Macintagart, able ſeaman, aged 22, 5 feet 4, dark complexion, much pitted with the ſmall pox, and wears his own ſhort black hair.

James Tannyhill, ordinary ſeaman, aged 16, 5 feet 3, brown complexion, round ſmooth faced, and wears his own ſhort brown hair.

Charles Blackie, ordinary ſeaman, aged 18, 5 feet 5, fair complexion, ſlender make, ſmooth faced, and wears his own ſhort brown hair.

John Mackechran, ordinary ſeaman, aged 19, 5 feet 7, fair complexion, ſmooth faced, and wears his own ſhort yellow hair.

John Malone, landman, aged 19, 5 feet 6, dark complexion, ſmooth faced, ſlender made, and wears his own ſhort black hair.

Charles Lamont, ordinary ſeaman, aged 35, 5 feet 7, dark complexion, thin faced, ſtout made, and wears his own ſhort black hair.

Daniel Fraſer carpenter, aged 24, 5 feet 7, ſwarthy complexion, pitted with the ſmall pox, and wears his own ſhort black hair.

Archibald Nicol, ordinary ſeaman, aged 20, 5 feet 6, fair complexion, round faced, ſtout made, and wears his own long fair hair.

Archibald Watters, ordinary ſeaman, aged 18, 5 feet 6, fair complexion, round faced, and wears his own ſhort brown hair.

Thomas Madden, ordinary ſeaman, aged 17, 5 feet 5, ſwarthy complexion, ſlender made, and wears his own ſhort black hair.

Martin Manderſon, ordinary ſeaman, aged 20, 5 feet 7, dark complexion, full round faced, ſtout made, and wears his own ſhort black hair.

James Taylor, landman, aged 16, 5 feet 4, ſwarthy complexion, ſlender made, and wears his own ſhort brown hair.

John Barton, landman, aged 18, 5 feet 5, fair complexion, full faced, ſtout made, ſquints a little with his right eye, brown hair.

James Lang, able ſeaman, aged 20, 5 feet 6, fair complexion, thin faced, and wears his own ſhort brown hair.

Alexander M'Curdy, able ſeaman, aged 19, 5 feet 6, brown complexion, a little pitted with the ſmall pox, thin faced, and wears his own ſhort light brown hair.

George Adams, able ſeaman, aged 24, 5 feet 7, fair complexion, thin faced, ſtout made, and wears own ſhort black hair.

Abram Thomſon, able ſeaman, aged 24, 5 feet 7, ſwarthy complexion, thin faced, ſlender make, and wears his own black long hair.

James Tarbett, able ſeaman, aged 20, 5 feet 7, ſwarthy complexion, thin faced, pock-pitted, and wears his own ſhort black hair.

James Agar, ordinary ſeaman, aged 20, 5 feet 6, ruddy complexion, ſtout made, and wears his own ſhort black hair.

Gillan M'Lean, ordinary ſeaman, aged 24, 5 feet 7, tawny complexion, thin faced, round ſhouldered, and wears his own ſhort black hair.

John Neilſon, able ſeaman, aged 34, 5 feet 4, fair complexion, ſtout made, round faced, and wears his own ſhort curled fair hair.

David Orr, ordinary ſeaman, aged 28, 5 feet 9, ſwarthy complexion, ſtout made, thin faced, and wears his own ſhort black hair.

Jeremiah Adams, ordinary ſeaman, aged 18, 5 feet 2, fair complexion, ſtout thick made, round faced, and wears his own ſhort fair hair.

Any perſon diſcovering to any of his Majeſty's Officers employed in the impreſs ſervice, where the above men, or any of them, may be found, will receive One Pound of reward for each man that may be apprehended in conſequence of ſuch information; and any perſon or perſons who ſhall apprehend any of ſaid deſerters, and deliver them over to his Majeſty's Officers at any rendezvous, will receive the foreſaid reward, beſide the uſual conduct-money or travelling charges from the place where they were apprended to ſuch rendezvous.

If, after this advertiſement, any of theſe deſerters are found aboard any merchant veſſel or privateer, the maſter of ſuch veſſel will be proſecuted according to law.

LANDS IN EAST LOTHIAN.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe in Edinburgh, on Monday 11th March next, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands of SIDESERF and KINGSTONHILL, lying in the pariſh of North Berwick, and county of Haddington. Theſe lands are of an exceeding rich ſoil, and pleaſantly ſituated near the road from North Berwick to Haddington. There is a neat commodious Manſion-houſe and Office-houſes, with a very good garden, upon the premiſſes. The whole has been in poſſeſſion of the proprietor for many years.

The title-deeds, with a plan of the lands, are in the hands of John Tait writer to the ſignet, eaſt end of Prince's Street, Edinburgh, who is empowered to ſell by private bargain.

FARM AND MILLS TO LET.

TO be LET, and entered to at Whitſunday next, 1782, for ſuch a number of years as can be agreed upon,

The Farm of NEWMILLS, in the pariſh of Stow, and ſhire of Selkirk, as preſently poſſeſſed by Robert Pringle. There is upon the Farm both a CORN and BARLEY MILL, with every convenience for carrying on a great trade, being, from its vicinity to the turnpike roads, well ſituated for ſupplying the markets of Dalkeith, Edinburgh, and Peebles.——For particulars, apply to the proprietor at Bowland, or to William Craig, writer in Gallaſhiels. Mr Hamilton at Torwoodlee will ſhow the premiſſes.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Dec. 26 Emelia, M'Lean, from Dublin, with goods.

29 Molly, Jonlin, from Jamaica, with sugar and rum.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Dec. 28.

	First.		Second.		Third.	
Wheat,	20s.	0d.	19s.	0d.	17s.	6d.
Bear,	13	9	12	0	10	8
Oats,	10	6	9	8	8	4
Peafe.	9	6	8	10	7	6

DESERTED,

From Captain Archibald Campbell's Independent Company, now recruiting at Glafgow,

JOSEPH FRASEALL, a black man, aged twenty years, five feet five inches high, ſlender made, wore his hair tied, had on when he went off a white coat and waiſtcoat, and Nankeen breeches, and round hat. As he was formerly a ſervant in Edinburgh, it is ſuppoſed he is now lurking about that city. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Deſerter, and lodges him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall receive a handſome reward, over and above what is allowed by act of Parliament for apprehending deſerters, by applying to the officer recruiting for ſaid company at Glaſgow.

GEORGE HALL, who formerly kept the Red Lion Inn, Berwick, begs leave to acquaint his friends in particular and the public in general, That he has taken, and neatly fitted up, the INN at PRESS, twelve miles from Berwick and fourteen from Dunbar, where Ladies and Gentlemen may depend upon good accommodations, and his beſt endeavours to pleaſe.

Neat Poſt Chaiſes, with able horſes and careful drivers, to any part of the kingdom.

Preſs, December 18. 1781.

AT BORROWSTOUNNESS,

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of Mr Bain vintner, upon Monday next the 7th January, at 11 o'clock forenoon,

The HOUSE poſſeſſed by Captain Melvin and Mrs Grindlay;

The PARK at the back of the town, poſſeſſed by Mr James Addiſon;—and

An ACRE of GROUND, poſſeſſed by Mr James Mathie.

Any perſon inclining to make private bargain for all or any of the above ſubjects betwixt and the day of ſale, may apply to James Smith writer, Caſtlehill, Edinburgh, or to the proprietor at Borrowſtounneſs.

HOUSE to be SOLD or LET.

TO be SOLD or LET, and entered to at Whitſunday next, That excellent HOUSE in the north-weſt corner of St Andrew's Square, belonging to the Earl of Buchan, conſiſting of two large flats, having eleven rooms and a kitchen, with ſeveral conveniencies; the whole genteelly painted and papered, and perfectly free of ſmoak or damp. The goods is ſupported by the proprietors in the land conjunctly. The price reaſonable; and the whole a moſt eligible ſubject.

For farther particulars, apply to Mr Laurence Inglis writer, Merchant ſtreet; and the houſe may be ſeen on Tueſdays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, from noon to two afternoon.

INN TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public roup, in John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 23d of January 1782, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

That commodious INN in the burgh of Kinghorn, ſome time poſſeſſed by John Swanſton, late vintner there; with the Garden, Stables, &c. thereto belonging.

The title-deeds and articles of roup will be ſhown by James Bremner writer in Edinburgh, to whom any perſon inclining to purchaſe by private bargain may apply; and John Hutton town-clerk of Kinghorn, will ſhow the ſubjects.

SALE OF WHITEHOUSE, AND HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD by roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Friday the 25th of January 1782, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The following SUBJECTS, which belonged

to the deceaſed ALEXANDER KINCAID, Eſq; his Majeſty's Printer and Stationer for Scotland, viz.

1.—The Landsof Whitehouſe, within the Whitehouſe toll-bar, on the Linlithgow road, not a meaſured mile from Edinburgh, with the Dwelling-houſe, conſiſting of eight rooms and a kitchen, and neat office-houſes lately built, conſiſting of a gardener's houſe, ſtable for four horſes, chaiſe-houſe, byre, and hen-houſe. The lands hold of a ſubject ſuperior, meaſure about five acres, and are ſubdivided into three incloſures and a garden.

N. B. If this ſubject is not ſold, it will be LET for one or more years.

2.—The Houſe in the Cowgate lately poſſeſſed by Mr Kincaid, and now by the Counteſs-Dowager of Aberdeen, and Robert Pitcairn.

3.—Another Houſe in the ſame land, poſſeſſed by Mr Cruickſhank.

4.—A Houſe in Kincaid's New Land, being the 1ſt ſtorey above the ſhops, conſiſting of five rooms and a kitchen, with a cellar, poſſeſſed by Mrs Gourlay milliner.

N. B. This ſubject is inſured in the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance Office, and the premium paid up.

5.—A Houſe, being the 2d ſtorey of the ſaid new land, conſiſting of nine rooms and a kitchen, poſſeſſed by William M'Ewan writer.

N. B. That part of this ſubject on the weſt ſide of the turnpike is inſured in the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance Office, and the premium paid up.

6.—A Houſe, being the half of the third ſtorey of the ſaid land, conſiſting of three rooms and a kitchen, poſſeſſed by Alexander Pitcairn.

7.—A Houſe, being the top ſtorey of the ſaid land, conſiſting of five rooms and a kitchen, and a large garret above the ſame, poſſeſſed by Alexander Brown.

For particulars apply to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will ſhow the title-deeds and articles of ſale.

SALE of HOUSES in EDINBURGH and SUBURBS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffee-houſe in Edinburgh, upon the 25th of January inſt. between the hours of five and ſeven o'clock afternoon, the SUBJECTS under mentioned, in the Lots following, viz.

LOT I. A STONE TENEMENT of LAND, lying in Briſto-ſtreet, oppoſite the road leading to Lauriſton, conſiſting of three ſtories or flats, fronting the ſtreet. The under flat conſiſts of two houſes, which have been in uſe to be let to different tenants; one of them, for ſome years paſt, uſed alſo as a ſhop for retailing Grocery goods. In the flat above the ground floor, there is a dining room, bed room, a ſmall parlour, and another room, for ſome time paſt uſed as a kitchen, but which was formerly, and may at ſmall expence, be again turned into a very good room, fit to anſwer any moderate purpoſe. The top ſtorey conſiſts of four bed-rooms, one of them having a convenient cloſet, well lighted. In the area behind the houſe, there is a ſmall back court, with a kitchen, two cellars, a poultry-houſe, and other accommodations.

LOT II. A HOUSE in Sandiland's Cloſe, ſituated on the north ſide of the High Street, near the Netherbow, conſiſting of four rooms and a kitchen, an excellent cellar, with other conveniencies, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr M'Donald.——Alſo, a HOUSE, lying across the cloſe, and cellar below the ſame, preſently poſſeſſed by John Stirling ſtocking weaver.

LOT III. A DWELLING HOUSE in Canongate of Edinburgh, preſently poſſeſſed by Miſs Clerk, being the firſt ſtorey above the ground floor, fronting the Street, part of a tenement of land formerly belonging to the Incorporation of Cordiners of Canongate, conſiſting of three rooms and a kitchen; and to which there is alſo a convenient cellar.

The articles and conditions of roup, and progreſs of writs of theſe ſubjects, may be ſeen in the hands of William Leſlie writer to the ſignet, who has power to conclude a private bargain with any perſon intending to become a purchaſer.

A COAL IN FIFE.

TO be LET, and entered to immediately, or at Candlemas firſt, the COAL of LATHOKER, with the Machinery, Houſes, and Implements, for ſuch number of years as can be agreed upon. The coal is properly fitted, has been wrought to conſiderable advantage, lies in a good ſituation for ſale from Cupar, St Andrews, Crail, and the country in theſe parts; and will contain above twenty colliers.——Propoſals in writing, or in perſon, for a leaſe, will be received by the proprietor at St Andrews, John Stevenſon writer in Cupar, and John Berry of Weſt Bogie, who will conclude and ſet the leaſe, upon reaſonable terms.

Mr Renwick at Dumbrae, near the works, will ſhow the coal, and give information to thoſe intending to be tackſmen.

CULMONY TO LET.

TO be LET, the MANSION HOUSE of CULMONY, of nine fire-rooms, in excellent order, beſides cellars, and other conveniencies, with Garden, Coach-houſe, and Stables, Offices and Mains of Culmony, conſiſting of 43 acres 2 roods 31 falls of arable ground, beſides 12 acres 1 rood 33 falls green paſture-ground, moſt delightfully ſituated in a valley on the banks of the river Findhorn, and ſurrounded by extenſive and beautiful plantations of wood, and flowering ſhrubs of various kind; within two hours ride of Fort George, ſix miles from Nairn, and the ſame diſtance from Forres, to each of which there are good carriage-roads.

There cannot be a more convenient ſituation than this for fiſhing and fowling, or a more agreeable ſummer retirement.

For particulars, apply to Robert Donaldſon writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, or Duncan Campbell factor at Lethen. The premiſſes may be entered to immediately, or at any time betwixt and Whitſunday next.

SALE OF LANDS IN KINROSS-SHIRE,

And Upſet Price reduced.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Wedneſday the 6th of February 1782, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe of Edinburgh,

The Lands of WESTER BALLADO, with a Fourth Part of the Lands of EASTER BALLADO, lying in the pariſh and ſhire of Kinroſs.

Theſe lands lie within a mile of the thriving village of Kinroſs, on the great poſt-road to Perth. They conſiſt of about 500 acres, great part of which are of a fine rich quality; and, from their vicinity to coal and lime, and being centrical to ſeveral good market-towns, are capable of great improvement.

For further particulars, apply to John Græme writer to the ſignet, George Stewart, younger, of Argaty, or James Balfour accomptant in Edinburgh.

LANDS OF BLAIRNGONE.

By authority of the Court of Seſſion, and in terms of an interlocutor pronounced by Lord Kennet, Ordinary, in a proceſs at the inſtance of the Truſtees of the deceaſed Robert Alice of Blairngone, and another proceſs at the inſtance of Edward Rutherford of Pathmill, both againſt James Francis Erſkine of Forreſt, Eſq;

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 21ſt day of January 1782, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

Theſe Four Sixth Parts of the Town and Lands of BLAIRNGONE, with the Teinds thereof, which pertained to the deceaſed Robert Alice, in one lot.

As ALSO, Another Sixth Part of the ſaid Town and Lands, with the Teinds thereof, pertaining to Edward Rutherford of Pathmill, in a lot by itſelf; all lying in the pariſh of Foſſoway and ſhire of Perth, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Water of Dovan, about 12 miles from Perth, ſix from Dunſermline, and four from Alloa. The lands are very extenſive and improveable, there being great plenty of freeſtone and lime in the ground. The rent is all payable in money, being 24l 10s. 11d. Sterling for each ſixth part. The lands hold fee of his Grace the Duke of Atholl, for payment of 50 merks of feu-duty, with one dozen of kaie-fowls, and the carriage of five loads of lime and five loads of coals yearly, to the houſe of Tullibardine, for the whole Lands of Blairngone, whereof one ſixth part now belongs in property to the ſuperior. The tenants pay the carriage coals and lime, as is above mentioned; alſo the miniſter's ſtipend, ſchoolmaſter's ſalary, and ceſs, without any allowance.

The conditions of roup, rental, and progreſs of writs, are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr Edward Rutherford writer in Edinburgh; and Mr John Taylor, coal-grieve at Blairngone, will ſhow the lands.

SALE OF LANDS

In the COUNTIES of ROXBURGH and BERWICK.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 23d day of January 1782 years, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon, the Lands and others after mentioned, belonging to John Borthwick, Eſq; of Crookſton, and William Borthwick, Eſq; his eldeſt ſon, in the following Lots:

LOT I. The Lands of UPPER and NETHER GLENGELT, lying within the pariſh of Channelkirk, and county of Berwick, about eighteen miles ſouth of Edinburgh, on the great road leading to London by Blackſhiells, conſiſting of 1602 acres Scots meaſure, or thereby, and comprehending the following farms, viz. the Outfield Lands of Glengelt, Channelkirk Parks, Mountmill and Channelkirk Bractoot, and Hunterſhall.

The yearly rent of theſe lands amounts to 218 l. Sterling. They are held blench of the Crown, and valued in the ceſs-books of the county at 399 l. Scots; but, as they are ſeparately retoured a forty-ſhilling land each of old extent, they afford two freehold qualifications. The proprietor has right to the teinds.

Upon theſe lands a large and commodious inn or public houſe was erected ſeveral years ago, which was ſet at 60 l. Sterling of yearly rent. At preſent the tenant poſſeſſes it rent free along with his farm. But it muſt in a few years become an object of great importance to the proprietor; as it is remarkably well ſituated on the aforeſaid road to London by Blackſhiells.

LOT. II. The Manſion-houſe, Garden, Offices, and Parks of HILLSLAP, and Lands of CALFHILL, lying in the pariſh of Melroſe, and county of Roxburgh, conſiſting of 700 acres Scots meaſure, or thereby. Theſe lands have for ſeveral years paſt been in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor, and were formerly ſet at 126 l. 10s. Sterling of yearly rent; and although wholly arable, they have been in graſs for near an hundred years paſt. They are held of the Crown, and valued in the ceſs-books of the county at 396 l. Scots; but, being a forty ſhilling land of old extent, they entitle the proprietor to vote for a member to ſerve in Parliament. The proprietor has right to the teinds.

LOT III. The Lands of ALLANSHAWS, being part of the eſtate of Hillſlap, lying alſo in the pariſh of Melroſe and county of Roxburgh, conſiſting of 1050 acres Scots meaſure, or thereby. The yearly rent of theſe lands is 80 l. Sterling; they hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books of the county at 400 l. Scots. The proprietor has right to the tiends.

LOT. IV. A Garden-Field conſiſting of about 8 acres, lying on the ſouth ſide, and immediately adjoining to the town of Dalkeith, as poſſeſſed by William Shiells gardener, at the yearly rent of 34 l. Sterling.

LOT V. Sundry Houſes and Tenements, lying in the centre of the town of Dalkeith, and upon the north ſide of the high ſtreet threof, with a garden adjoining thereto, preſently ſet to different tenants, at the yearly rent of 33 l. 11s. Sterling.

The title-deeds, rent-rolls, current leaſes, and plans of the eſtates of Glengelt and Hillſlap, are to be ſeen in the hands of Patrick Kerr writer to the ſignet, who has full powers to conclude a private bargain for all or any part of the aforeſaid ſubjects; and, for particulars, application may be made to him, or to Mr Borthwick.

N. B. The Creditors of the ſaid John and William Borthwick, are deſired immediately to tranſmit to Mr Kerr exact notes of their debts, in order that the ſpeedieſt and moſt effectual meaſures may be taken for their payment.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

THE LATE WILLIAM HILL, ESQUIRE'S *ORMSKIRK MEDICINE.*

ONE MILES BARTON, having adverti ſed, in ſeveral newſpapers, a compoſition of his own, under the above title, and expreſsly aſſerted, that it is prepared from a receipt given by the late William Hill, Eſq;——Meſſ. HILL and BERRY think it a duty incumbent on themſelves, to prevent the Public being miſled in an affair of ſo much importance, to declare, That the whole is an abſolute fallacy, and without the leaſt foundation in fact whatever; for that the ſaid Miles Barton neither EVER WAS, OR IS poſſeſſed of any receipt given by the ſaid William Hill, Eſq; for preparing the above Medicine.

THE MEDICINE

For the Cure of the Bite of a Mad Dog,

Prepared by WILLIAM HILL, Eſq; of Ormſkirk, Lancaſhire, and his Nephews Meſſrs *William Hill* and *James Berry*,

Is (by appointment)

SOLD by GEORGE REID, PRINTER,

At his houſe, bottom of Fiſher's Land Cloſe, Lawn-market, Edinburgh,

At 5s. 3d. each Doſe, with proper Directions for its Application.

☞ The Public are requeſted to obſerve, That this Medicine is ſold no where elſe in Edinburgh; and that each packet is ſealed with Mr Hill's Coat of Arms, and ſigned by Mr James Berry.

As the accident for which this medicine is uſed, is of the moſt alarming nature, and ſerious in its conſequence, the importance of obtaining it authentic muſt be obvious; and therefore every perſon having occaſion for it is requeſted to be particular in obſerving that each packet is ſealed and ſigned as above mentioned, as the ſureſt means to avoid being impoſed on by ſpurious preparations.

*** *This Medicine having been firſt diſcovered for the ſake of the* Human Species, *and taken by them with uninterrupted ſucceſs for near a century, ſeveral perſons were deſirous of giving it to* ANIMALS. *In compliance, therefore, with their requeſt, a ſimilar medicine has been adapted for the Brute Creation, which may be had as above,* price 5s. 3d. *the doſe, with proper directions.*

Of ſaid Geo. Reid *may be had,*

1. PECTORAL BALSAM OF HONEY,

For CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.

☞ THE experience of more than 30 years, in which this valuable medicine has been taken, with ſucceſs, by an incredible number of people, is the beſt proof that poſſibly can be exhibited in its favour.—The ſuperior virtue it poſſeſſes over every other hitherto invented, in the cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarſeneſs, Catarrhs, Aſthmas, and Conſumptions, is univerſally acknowledged. This has induced mean and intereſted perſons to attempt counterfeits, with which they have ſometimes impoſed upon the unwary. The Public are therefore reſpectfully acquainted, that the genuine medicine is ſold, by appointment of Sir JOHN HILL's Executrix, in bottles, 3s. each, with bills of directions, by ſaid GEORGE REID, and no where elſe in Edinburgh.

The Balſam of Honey, within theſe few years, has been found uſeful in other diſeaſes; ſuch as the Gravel, Cholic, and Evil. It may be taken at all times; nor are any particular rules of life neceſſary.

SOLD by GEORGE REID Printer, Fiſher's Land Cloſe, Edinburgh.

2. ESSENCE of WATER-DOCK, for the SCURVY, LEPROSY, and all CUTANEOUS DISORDERS.

3. For the GRAVEL. TINCTURE of GOLDEN ROD. Price 4s. the bottle.

And the following MEDICINES, at 3s. each bottle.

4. VERONICA, or SPEEDWELL DROPS; for ſtrengthening weakened conſtitutions, whether impaired by long illneſs, or hurt by too free living, or from ill cured diſeaſes.

5. LETTUCE JUICE; to ſerve the purpoſes of Laudanum, without its danger. It poſſeſſes the virtues of Opium, but it has not its diſguſtful taſte, ill ſmell, or miſchievous effects. Taken at night, it gives reſt; in the day-time, eaſe and cheerfulneſs; having the effect of cordials, without their heat.

6. TINCTURE of POLYPODY. The FAMILY PURGE. The celebrated CATHARTIC of the ancient Greeks. It is ſafe, pleaſant and effectual. It operates within an hour or two after taking; and that without the leaſt uneaſineſs, griping, or ſharpneſs. In habitual coſtiveneſs, it is the beſt of all medicines, becauſe it does not bind afterwards.

7. ESSENCE OF RESTHARROW, for the Gravel and Stone. To diſſolve the ſtone in the bladder, ſays Dr Hill, has baffled all the attempts I have ever made; but the good is infinite that will be obtained by the root of Reſtharrow, in every other ſtate of this terrible diſeaſe; and eaſe, with ſafety, will be had, even in that worſt of all. For thoſe who cannot get the root, this Eſſence is prepared. It immediately ſoftens and cleanſes the paſſages; cauſes a great and eaſy flow of urine; and ſoon brings down the gravel and ſmall ſtones, with leſs pain.

8. VOLATILE SPIRIT OF FEVERFEW, for the cure of Head-achs, and Prevention of Pallies and Apoplexies, often following the worſt kinds of them.

9. ALOEDARIAN DROPS, for diſorders of the ſtomach, and chronic diſeaſes which thence derive their origin; for ſtrengthening broken conſtitutions, and ſoftening the decays of age.

10. RED SPEEDWELL DROPS, for heats and redneſs in the face.

11. CARLINE TINCTURE, excellent for a wandering gout, and for ſtrengthening the ſtomach and opening obſtructions.

12. The CYRENÆAN JUICE, for NERVOUS DISORDERS. It cures head-achs, fits, tremblings, ſpaſms, weakneſs, vapours, and melancholy: it ſoftens phlegm; keeps the bowels properly open; and cures all hyſterical complaints. It is alſo a certain cure for the convulſive and common Aſthma.

13. BALSAMIC TINCTURE OF AGRIMONY, for the cure of the JAUNDICE, and other diſorders of the LIVER.

14. TINCTURE OF SAGE, for the Weakneſs of Age.

1. CANADA BALSAM, or STRENGTHENING DROPS, for Weakneſſes in either ſex; whether occaſioned by EXCESS, ILL HABITS, or DISEASES; or attended with Lowneſs, Weakneſs, and Exhauſting Drains. They ſtrengthen, at the ſame time, the ſtomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole conſtitution.—Ladies, of any time of life, may, by this medicine, be freed from one of the moſt afflicting diſorders to which human nature is ſubject; and at a certain period, it is moſt highly uſeful.

16. TINCTURE OF CENTAURY, for WEAK STOMACHS.

17. GERMANDER DROPS, for Slow Fevers, or Nervous Fevers, which affect the ſpirits.

18. LIQUID EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK, for the Cure of CANCERS.

19. TINCTURE OF SPLEENWORT, for the cure of Hypochondriacal Diſorders.

20. GENUINE TINCTURE OF VALERIAN, for Nervous Diſorders. 2s. 6d.

21. PETASITE POWDERS, for the cure of Fevers. From the experience of more than ten years, in a great variety of caſes, this powder has been found effectual in the cure of Fevers, and incapable of doing any harm, or of producing any violent effects. It is ſold at 3s the ſix papers. One paper is a doſe.

22. SPAR TINCTURE, for the Cure of the GRAVEL; Pains in the back and loins; Ulcerations of the kidneys, and urinary paſſages, and ſmall STONES.

Of whom alſo may be had,

FREEMAN's ANTISCORBUTIC BITTER DROPS, price 3s. the bottle.——N. B. Any perſon who takes half a dozen bottles together, will have them at 15s.

The CYPRIAN PREVENTIVE, price 10s. 6d. each, in bottle of powder.

CHINESE LOTION, price 5s. the bottle.

Edinburgh SYPHILITIC ANTIDOTE, 5s. the ſmall, and 10s. 6d. the large bottle.

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